THE TIMES.

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ALWAYS READ THE TIMES.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1890.

OUR MECHANICS AND HIGH RENTS. The proposition looking to the extension of the corporate limits, which is now reeciving so much popular attention, should class in our community, but it shoul appeal, above all, most directly to our mechanics. As circumstances now stand. the mechanics-by which term we mean to include the whole operative class-have to bear the chief burden of the disadvantages attending the confinement of the city to its present boundaries. The leading disadvantage, certainly so far as they are concerned is the difficulty of securing homes except at a rate disproportionate to the amount wages which they earn from day to day. The rents at which houses are let in Richmond are unquestionably high for every class; but they are, on the whole, more s in the instance of the mechanic class that of any other, and yet it is the members of this very class who should be able to rent homes most cheaply in proportion to their

Moreover, high rents increase the value of the land upon which houses are built, and this fact, as illustrated at present in Richmond, has diminished the ability of our me chanics to purchase sites and erect homes of their own. This very great disadvantage from which the mechanics of our city are not suffering, would be at once removed by the enlargement of our municipal area, for with advantages of gas, water, sewers and public schools extended to our outlying district many of our mechanics would be in a pesition either to buy at once homes of their own, which have been erected by capitalist or to purchase sites for homes to be erected hereafter by themselves, or at least to rent homes more cheaply than they can now do in the corporate limits. It would follow from these circumstances that the rents which the mechanics who would prefer to remain in the present corporation would have t pay, would fall off in amount from the de cline in the demand for houses.

The prevalence of high rents in Richmon at this time is no evidence of unusual properity or progressive activity. If any thing, it is precisely the opposite. Rents are ten per cent. lower in the city of Baltimore than they are with us. The fact that rents are equally high in Richmond and Washington, discloses the unnatural condition of affairs in the matter of rents nov influx of wealthy residents, no enormous give a strong impulse to any upward move ment in our rental charges. The high rents in Richmond are due primaril to the restrictions of the city to con paratively narrow local boundaries as our population has expanded and our tial Republicans in the South. wealth has increased, every open space in the parts of the city given up to residence so valuable that a radical change in the a pect of these parts is now going on. The vacant spaces are now being built upon in order to secure the benefit of the high rents the appearance of its streets. This is no cause for regret in itself, but it is a cause for regret when the reasons for it are known and it falls with special hardship upon the mechanic class, who constitute the very Current Topics Clipped From the Lead backbone of the city.

High rents create a more or less unjust fiable expansion in values. They cultivate a more or less tendency to speculation. Of all classes in the community, our mechanic

Mr. Blaine, able, acute, plausible, full of resources as he is, he cannot be considered a safe leader in emergencies in which positions have to be taken that involve the times when his purpose had been account the safe leader in emergencies in which positions have to be taken that involve the smartness, which has just been found out. Mr. Blaine, able, acute, plausible, full of maintenance of peace or a rupture with that it was only a change in the secretary. ship of State, then occupied by him, upon the elevation of Arthur to the Presidency, that rescued the United States from a war with ries." Chili. While Mr. Blaine has shown great controversial ability in his recent corre spondence with Lord Salisbury, with refer arguments have all along been leading up to a point where the matter in dispute can only be decided by war, in case arbitration is not employed as a method of reaching a

But for hasty orders recently dispatched to our revenue cutters in Behring Sea, there would have been before this an actual conflict of arms which might have so 1 they would have been reluctant to have had to recourse to any deliberative means the relations of the United States and the relations with mer. She is a mobile relation with the legally held to necount in the legally held to necount in the courts of international jurisprudence. of settlement. It is to this condition that the relations of the United States and Great Britain have been brought by Mr. Blaine's determination to score at all hazards a victory for American diplomacy, all the more brilliant, if the precedents really sustained the English position in the premises. This is what the precedents really seem to do. All the rights which our country have in the Behring Sea were derived from the purchase of Alaska from Russia. In 1824 Russia especially disclaimed in a convention with the United States, and in 1825 Russia especially disclaimed in a convention with the United States, and in 1825 with England, the right to consider Behring Sea a mare chausum, and this step was taken upon a vigorous protest from these taken upon a vigorous protest from these taken upon a vigorous protest from these form and two nations in opposition to the assertion which Russia had advanced, and had even gone so far as to act upon.

This disclaimer had never been ignored of the from the fact of the family takes advantage of this friend-ly lussia up to the time of the cession to

the United States, and as the latter could assume only the rights which Russia enjeyed before the sale, she was bound by the disclaimer. The history of the whole course we shall be obliged to remedy. lisclaimer. The history of the whole course of American diplomacy prior to the purhase is in recognition of the fact that

a financial panic, and is, therefore, of a ore or less common place character. It is not likely to leave any general impression oon the history of that country beyond a ere change of administration with a realting revolution in the financial manage ent of the Republic. The conflict which has arrayed Guatema-

a and Salvador in Central America against ach other, promises to have wider cons nences, for it will very probably draw at the Central American republics into its cortex before either side is fully exhausted appeal most forcibly to the interest of every The causes which led to the present fighting must be looked for in those rivalries which have done so much to set these republics by the ears in the past, and which shall only be suppressed when some disciple of Barios shall rise to carry out the dream of hat great man, now unfortunately dead by bringing the whole group of Central American States into a federal system, odeled in imitation of the Constitution of the United States of Brazil, upon the Con ritution of the United States of America. it would appear to be the inevitable de istant day in the future become one stron ompact Commonwealth, resting upon the ivisions now recognized as independe epublics. All who desire to see these rether, into which they are constantly being lunged, will nourish the hope that a federa nion will soon be formed to be consistent and peaceably maintained. It is probab inatemala, the most powerful and active the Central American States, has broug all of its companion republics under nion is to be attained only by the employ

nent of such summary methods, it is bett

that it shall be won in this way than not t

be won at all, forupon it will turn the deve

tages of civilization.

No persons in the Southern States are more firmly opposed to the passage of the Election bill than intelligent Republican who are engaged in the development at Birmingham, Alabama, a few days ag which was composed of the leading Repu talists who had removed from the North and a very earnest protest was offered against the enactment of the Election bil first, on the ground that it was plainly u ontrolling power from the people to the executive and judiciary; secondly, that i created a vast number of new officeholder prevailing here, for we have no constant the government; thirdly, that its princip effect would be to bind the white people floating population, no permanent specula- the South more and more closely together tive fever in consequence of this fact, to fourthly, that it would intensify race an sectional prejudice to the detriment of the tions; fifthly, that it would seriously o struct the industrial progress of the South and, finally, that the measure was directly restriction which has made, contrary to the wishes of the most influen

For cowers close upon the Pan-Ameri an Congress come reports of two disturb ances in the South; the Salvador-Guatemala and the city is assuming greater solidity in ern cousins there should be something said about fire-arms and ammunition.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

ing Papers of the Country. [New York Times.]

Another "Blaine trick" of a rather divert ing character has been discovered at Washing.on. On the 10th instant the Secretary all classes in the community, our mechanics should deprecate most strongly a specular tive boom in real estate. They are the principal sufferers in the long run—because, confined as our corporate limits now are, no reaction in real estate can carry such property, if situated within the corporation, so much below its true value that it can be purchased at a bargain. The high rents will always keep the value of real estate in the city rather above than on a level in the city rather above than on a level. was sent to Congress and referred to the with its intrinsic value, and an upward movement will carry the estimated value very much above the true value. Every gradation of this movement above true values is only one more step to the disadvantage of the mechanic class, and as true values is only one more step to the disadvantage of the mechanic class, and as long as high rents continue as a result of the restriction of the area of the city, the tendency of every form of real property within that area, will be to rise unnaturally and illegitimately in value. This will, of course, diminish the ability of our mechanics to purchase homes of their own, or to rent houses at the most reasonable rates.

Behring Sea controversy.

Brilliant as are the intellectual powers of Mr. Blaine, able, acute, plausible, full of the matter in a very pointed way just at

(Courter-Journal.)
Was any "British gold" used in the Minnesota Republican State Convention? The
platform "irmly opposes any Federal legislation designed to restrict the competition

Canada with domestic commerce The Behring Sea Matter. [Philadelphia Telegraph.] There is one thing to be considered re-pecting the Behring Sea matters which rops up to the disadvantage of this coun-ry whenever we have any diplomatic nego-ions in which Canada is concerned, name , the fact that we cannot deal directly ly, the fact that we cannot deal directly with the principal party in interest. Our correspondence must be with Great Britain, standing in the attitude of an advocate, and not with the Old Dominion, the latter being a political nonmentity, and, therefore, beyond our reach. Canada is not a nation, but a province, and other nations cannot hold diplomatic relations with her. She is a noted, in international law and cannot not only in international law and cannot appear to the control of the control of the cannot are controlled to the control of the cannot cannot appear to the cannot can

Might Be a Good Thing. of American diplomacy prior to the purchase is in recognition of the fact that Behring Sea was an open sea, just as the English now claim, a claim which, it would seem, is founded not only upon historical but also upon natural grounds, as Behring Sea is a sea in every sense of the word, in the vastness of its extent.

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The insurrections and international wars now in progress in Latin America would go to show that, for the present, at least, there are certain questions which the inhabitants of this portion of the Western Hemisphere can only settle by an actual recourse to arms. The disturbance now prevailing in the Argentine Confederation has its origin in a financial panic, and is, therefore, of a large time to the price of grain, would carry up the price of grain, was warranted to the price of grain, with Great Britain about the catching of each in Behring Sea or the catching of red with Great Britain about the catching of red hearings or the (Chicago Herald,)

would be willing to serve as President for a term or two.

A war would carry up the price of grain, potatoes, horses and meats of all kinds. This would make farmers contented, prosperous and happy. They would withdraw their state tickets and vote for the grand old party. With high prices for everything they produce they would stop grumbling about the tariff, for they would expect to pay war taxes in war times. Manufacturers would also be happy, for no one would suggest reducing the revenue at a time when expenditures were large.

A war would swell the pension list, and this would furnish a pretext for increasing the tariff. The list is now large and is increasing. But it includes the names of comparatively few young men. A new war would enable a million young men to enlist for ninety days and draw a pension for the

or ninety days and draw a pension for the cest of their lives. The people who would be injured by the war would be compara-lively few, while many would be benefited

[Augusta News.]

Every man who gives the matter a moment's thought knows that the boycott plat ould not be carried out, and that if it could be the south would be injured fully as much is the North, if not more. Those who think therwise have very little understanding of the descendence of the two sections upon

is the North, it not more those where we have very little understanding of the dependence of the two sections upon each other. It is true that the South is a rustomer of the North, but it must not be forgotten that our fruit growers, truek farmers, cotton planters, mine owners, and wen manufactures, find a great market in the North, and if the business relations of the two sections should be interrupted the south would not be in a position altogether comfortable and desirable. However, there is not the remotest possibility of the boycott plan being adopted, and, therefore, there is no occasion for discussing it. There is, however, something which the business men of the South can lot opereent the passage of the Force bill. They can individually and through their commercial organizations show the business men of the North that the passage of the business men of the South, and in that way create a sentiment in the North against reate a sentiment in the North against the bill that would command the respect and influence the action of the Republican

senators. A number of the cities in the South have dready adopted this plan and commercial organizations in the South are daily follow in the example, and the probabilities are hat so strong a sentiment will be created in the North against the bill that the Senato-vill not even consider it.

The Cottage by the Sea.

Philladephia Recot In the public estimation the Harrison co go-by-the-sea affair was even more unfe-inate for the "bind pool," which su ribed the original amount of the Frepublic opinion would force Mr. Harris buy the cottage property. on to buy the cottage, notwithstandin heir formal gift of it to Mrs. Harrison. At its, they have saddled the President wit seaside cottage which he does not wan and which he never would have thought. and which he never would have insight, which he never their effusive and malifroit interference. They should at one urn over the money received from the Presence of the money which will have not easily that he neeforth they will have not do with gifts intended for persons high i blic official station. Pension Frauds.

[Birmingham News.] Honest old soldiers entitled to pension

se who deserve pensions should labor o reform the pension code, and to crush out remmons and Dudley and Tanner whose st devotion by skinning them and rol the treasury in behalf of himself and any thic who can furnish affidavits that are signed scaled and delivered at five dollars to te

Democratic Truth.

[New York World | The truth which Mr. Blaine is telling The truth which Mr. Blaine is tellingthat the protective tariff system in no way
provides a larger market for the farmes
whom it so severely taxes—is not new truth
at all. It is the old truth upon which Demceratic speakers and newspapers have
lwelt continually for many meens. And
the farmers are beginning to understand it,
no, as Western elections and Western poitical movements clearly show.

Will Am Comments.

With Age Comes Experience.

(Nashvilie American.)

Field Marshal Haistead is a picturesque politician. For the past twenty-nve years the ubiquitous editor has been firing paper pellets at the Southern people, accursing them of suppressing the negro vote and nearly every other crime in the decalogue, but now, when the Force bill, which is supposed to be the panaeca for these alleged evils, is up for consideration, the field marshal gallantly seizes his jawbone and goes to war in opposition to its enactment. With Blaine wiaking at tariff reform and Halstead lighting the Force bill, there is yet hope for the sinners.

Those Abandoned Farms. (Nashville American.)

Those Abandoned Farms.

[New Orleans States.] The scheme to settle a colony of Sweden the abandoned farms of Vermont was on the abandoned farms of vermon was a affure. It did not take the Swedes very ong to ascertain that they could not live on my alone, so they scattered in search of employment. The only thing in this world that is poorer than a Vermont farmer is the

Speak the Truth. (Columbia Register.) An honest and upright journal is bound by every principle of journalistic integrity of speak the truth and declare against what It knows to be talse, delusive and pernicious No other course cutitles a journal to popular confidence; by no other course can i

Costly Glass of Beer.

A thousand francs for one glass of beer is a "compensation" says the Scotsman, which the most sanguine of the publican supporters of Lord Salisbury hardly expects to get. It seems, however, from the report of a case in one of the Brussels Courts, that a thirsty Belgian recently paid thus prodigiously in one of the cafes of that city. After drinking a "bock," he found that he had no smaller sum of money in his pocket than a thousand franc note, which he handed to the waiter with a politic apology, and asked him to exchange it. The waiter ran out of the cafe to get the change, but he never returned. It was an opportunity which the providence of Bacchus was not likely to offer him a second time in his life, and he resolved not to despise such a providence. After waiting a long while for the return of the man with the change, the guest asked the landlord to pay him the balance, as he wished to go about his business. The landlord lectured him for his imprindence in trusting so large a sum to a man of whom he knew nothing, and declined to admit his responsibility for the payment of the change. So the guest prosecuted the landlord. The judge not only repeated the defendant's lecture to the plaintiff, but obliged the plaintiff to pay the costs of the action. of the action.

The five advanced to our feet, each keeping his gun leveled, and when I could see

THE BACHELOR'S COAT.

Old coat, for some three or four seasons
We've been jolly comrades, but now
We part, old companion, forever;
To fate and the fashion I bow.
You'd look very well at a dinner;
I'd wear you with prido at a ball;
But I'm dressing to night for a wedding—
My own—and you'd not do at all.

You've too many wine stains about you, You've scented too much with eigars; When the guslight shines full on your collar It glistens like myriad stars. That wouldn't look well at my wedding. They seem inappropriate there; Nell doesn't use "diamond powder;" She tells me it ruins her hair.

There's a reprobate looseness about you should I wear you to night. I believe, As I came with my bride from the altar You'd laugh in your whelse dol aleeve When you felt there the transitions press Of her hand in its delicate glove That is telling one skyly, yet proudly, Her trust is as deep as her love.

So go to your grave in the wardrobe
And formish a feast for the moth:
Nell's glove shall betray its excet secret
To younger, mere impocent cloth.
It's time to put on your successor;
It's made in a fashion quite new;
But, old friend, I'm afraid it will never
Set as easily on me as you!

Heston True Flag.

A GRATEFUL OUTLAW.

I was 20 years old, and my pocket contained a dollar for every year I had lived. Luck was with me. On the second day after my landing I hired to a sheep raiser who had a ranch on the Murray river, near its junction with the Darling, and on the third we started off up the country. We had two ox teams—that is, we had two We have nothing against you covered wagons, each loaded with supplies and each drawn by three yoke of oxen.

It was about Christmas time, and the weather was very sultry, and we aimed to make only fifteen miles a day. We had a full week's journey before us, and nothing of much interest happened until the fourth day. We went into camp a little cariler than usual on that afternoon, as one of the wagons needed repairs. Our vehicles, after coming to a half, stood about twenty-five feet apart. While I was building a fire to cook supper by one of the blacks went off after rabbits, and McCall took the other

lever with which to raise the wagon off it wheels. I was thus left alone for a few minutes, and they had scarcely disappears from sight in the scrub when a man burst out of the thicket on the other side and came running up to me. His face and hands were scratched and bleeding, his clothing in tatters, his bat gone, and he had such a wild and terrible look that I should have run away from him had I been able to do anything but stand and starc with mouth wide open. McCall had told me of escaped convicts and hard cases who had taken to the bush to make a living by robbing, and the man had come upon me so suddenly that I was knocked out for the 'For God's sake, young feller, give me a

bite to eat." he said, as he stood before me. "Don't be afraid of me—I'm a sheep herder who has been lost in the bush for three I stepped to the wagon and handed him

a piece of bacon, some hard crackers and a handful of tea, and then found voice to ask: "But why not stop with us for the night?"
"Thanks, but I'm in a great hurry to get back to my herd. I know where I am not

I gave him some, and he looked all around to make sure that we were alone,

and then said:

"Young feller, do me a greater favor
still. Lend me your pistol and knife until
to morrow, when you will pass my station.
And, furthermore, be kind enough not to mention to any one that I was here. Dethis and you shall never regret it."

I handed him knife and pistol, promised what he asked, and he shook me by the hand and disappeared in the scrub. To minutes after he had gone I figured it of that he was a bushman who had been hard to me. He could have taken what be wanted for all of me, as I felt perfectly helpless, and I was thankful that he had come and gone without knocking me on the head. Just as McCall came up with the lever there was a clatter of hoofs, and I looked up to see five mounted men ride into camp. They were in the uniform of the patrol, and the appearance of the horses and men showed that they had has Well, Capt. White, what is it!" asked

the captain as he dismounted. 'And lost him?"

"Yes; curse the Inck! We struck him near Dobney's yesterday morning, and he led us a chase of fifty miles during the day. We killed his horse about dark last nigh and had him surrounded in the scrub. H got out, however, and we did not get his track until about noon today. We followed it to the creek, two miles above, and there lost it. Haven't seen him here, of course?
"I only wish we had. There's a reward

of £500 on his head, I hear"
"It has been increased to twice that.
Show me his body and I'll make a rich

The patrol turned their horses loose am had supper with us, furnishing a part from their own rations. Then there was general talk and story telling until about 19 o'clock, and then all but one man turned in for sleep. I had been introduced all around, but had taken very little part or interest in the conversation, being sure, from the first words spoken by the captain that I had met Ballarat Sam and aided him to make a fresh start. I thought at first of telling the whole story to the patrol, but they were serious, sober look ing chaps, and I had a fear that they would give me an awful raking down, even they did not lug; me off, and seek to hav

me punished as aiding and abetting. I Sammel Day, of Wesley, Me., has a in twenty-five years 220 bears and c promised Sam not to betray him, and so I for which he has received \$2,000 in bount decided to keep a still tongue and let the case work out as it would.

The patrol left us at daylight, but their work for the next three days was thrown

ly arrived at the ranch, and for the next herder, and neither saw nor heard much of called in off my range, which was about five miles from Davidson's house. I went in to find a couple of visitors there—two gentlemen who had lately arrived from England. One of them, a Mr. Cullen, was from nly own town of Shrewsbury, and the other, a Mr. Williams, was from Man chester. They had come to Australia to take up a range and go into sheep raising as an agent. They had purchased 2,000 sheep of Mr. Davidson as a starter, and had taken a range above us on the Darling river. My flock was to go, as also that of the herder to the south of me, and we had been called in to receive instructions. Both of their land and built the house and stables for the overseer. This man had come up from Adelaide with them, and was a scotchman named McFarland. The other, who was an Irish lad of 20, was O'Hara.

overseer drove the bullock wagon, assisted by a black, and O'Hara and rayself were on foot. On the third night, when at least ten miles from any settlers, and more than that from any regular highway, we found a natural valley in which the sheep could be herded, and our own camp was made in a grove of ironwood, near a water hole. We had finished supper and were grouped about the fire when one of the dogs barked, and we looked up to find ourselves covered by five rifles. There were five strange, hard looking men forming a half circle about us, having crept up into the grove so softly that the dogs had not heard them

"Now, then, the first one of you who makes a shy move will get a builet! Close

fled him as Ballarat Sam, the man whom I had befriended months before. He rec-ognized me almost as quickly, and taking

ognized me almost as quickly, and taking
a step forward said:
"Well, boy, you did me a good turn that
day, and I'll not forget it. Move over to
the left. Now, then, gents, who are you?"
The gentlemen gave him their names
and told him their business. They were
pretty badly frightened, as I could see,
while the overseer trembled like a man in hile the overseer trembled like a man in a chill. As he was a big, strong fellor and had laughed at the idea of bushran ers meddling with us, I could not under stand his fear until Sam spoke again. "Better and better" he said, as a fierc

look came into his eyes. "Boys, here that overseer who set the patrol on ou track down below, and who wasn't satis sed with that but must turn out

All our arms were in the wagon, and a were helpless to offer any resistance. The first thing they did was to despoil the two gentlemen and the overseer of everything of value, and then each one was lashed to a tree. O'llara was ordered to sit down beside me, and the black took matters so coolly that nothing was said to him. The rangers signed to him to turn to and get support and he cheerfully obeyed. When upper, and he cheerfully obeyed. they had eaten and drank and lighted their pipes Sam turned to me with: 'And so you didn't tell the police that on gave me food and a pistol?

"I know you didn't, for I was that tired out that I bid myself down for two hours almost in your camp. Even when they told you who I was and that a price was set upon my liced you hadn't a word to aw." The day I arrived in Adelaide, Australia

"Well, you boys have nothing to fear,

Henry M. Stanley's manuscript is very

Ernest C. Richardson, the new

Central radeoud, was once a train had and he can still turn a switch or com-Mr. Ganson Depew, a nephew of Cha

M. Depew, is mentioned as one of the "rising men" of Buffalo. He is said to have marked talent and is a member of an of honor to a portrait of George Washin ton. It is said to be one of the only to

genuise portraits now existing, painted quaintance with modern literature, es pecially history and polenics, though he is known to the world more as a man o

most famous restaurant in the world, is a handsome man with a small mustache. He is one of the busiest men in New York big restaurants.

Theard William M. Ivins tell a story r himself of any resource at hand. He was at Albany one day when all persons bu state officers were excluded from the floo of the senate. Disregarding the regulations lyins found his way upon the floo and was presently asked, "Are you a state officer?" "Yes," said Ivins, "I'm a notar public." The official smiled grimly as h recognized the technical strength of the intruder's position, and said: "Well, that until the last moment.

"Brail up or under you go!" shouted a voice, and every one of us threw up his york Star.

intruder's position, and said: "Well, that you're, "New York Star."

Instinct. We stand among the dancers.
Ah, well I know she's faise!
For while I get the lanciers,
My rival get's the walts.

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